FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PRAVDA Publishes New CPSU Statutes

PM071800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 8-10

["Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Approved by the 27th CPSU Congress" — *PRAVDA* headline; item bears the notation "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!" on the left above the headline; notes in brackets indicate variations between final version and the draft version, which was published in a Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* supplement dated 5 November 1985]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the militant and tried and tested vanguard of the Soviet people, uniting on principles of voluntary participation the advanced and most conscious segment of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia of the USSR. Founded by V.I. Lenin as the advanced detachment of the working class, the Communist Party has covered a glorious road of struggle and led the working class and the toiling peasants to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the exploiter classes were liquidated in the Soviet Union, and the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet multinational society was established and is constantly strengthening. Socialism has won full and final victory. The proletarian state has developed into a state of the whole people. The country has entered the stage of developed socialism. [Draft did not have the preceeding sentence]

The CPSU, while remaining in its class essence and ideology the party of the working class, has become the party of the entire people.

The party exists for the people and serves the people. It is the highest form of sociopolitical organization, the nucleus of the political system, and the leading and directing force of Soviet society. The party defines the general prospects of the country's development and ensures scientific leadership of the people's creative activity and gives an organized, planned, and purposeful character to their struggle to reach the final goal — the victory of communism.

In all its activity the CPSU is guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its program, in which the tasks of the systematic and all-round improvement of socialism and of Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development are defined.

The CPSU builds its work on the basis of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness of leadership, the all-round development of intraparty democracy, the creative activeness of Communists, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity.

The immutable law of the life of the CPSU is the ideological and organizational unity and monolithic cohesion of its ranks and the high, conscious discipline of all Communists. Any manifestation of factionalism and group activity is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party principles and party membership. The party rids itself of persons who violate the program and the CPSU Statutes and who compromise by their behavior the lofty title of Communist.

[Draft had above three paragraphs in the following order:

["...The CPSU builds its work on the basis of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness of leadership, the all-round development of intraparty democracy, the creative activeness of Communists, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity.

["The immutable law of the life of the CPSU is the ideological and organizational unity and monolithic cohesion of its ranks and the high, conscious discipline of all Communists. Any manifestation of factionalism and group activity is incompatible with Marxist-Leninist party principles and party membership. The party rids itself of persons who violate the program and the CPSU Statutes and who compromise by their behavior the lofty title of Communist.

["In all its activity the CPSU is guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching and its program, in which the tasks of the systematic and all-round improvement of socialism and of Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development are defined."]

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU resolutely combats any manifestations of revisionism and dogmatism, which are deeply alien to revolutionary theory.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is an integral part of the international communist movement. It is firmly based on tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and actively assists in strengthening the cooperation and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries, the world system of socialism, and the international communist and workers movement, and displays solidarity [Draft had: "...fraternal socialist countries and in consolidating the world system of socialism and the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and displays solidarity"] with peoples struggling for national and social liberation, against imperialism, and for the preservation of peace.

I. Members of the Party, Their Duties and Rights

1. Any citizen of the Soviet Union who accepts the party program and statutes, who actively participates in the building of communism, who works in a party organization, who fulfills party decisions, and who pays membership dues may be a member of the CPSU.

2. Duties of the party member:

a. To implement firmly and unswervingly the party's general line and directives, explain the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy to the masses, organize the working people to implement it, and promote the strengthening and expansion of the ties between the party and the people;

b. To set an example in labor, protect and augment socialist

property, seek persistently to improve production efficiency, to steadily increase labor productivity, to improve output quality, and to introduce into the national economy the achievements of modern science, technology, and advanced experience, improve his qualifications, be a vigorous champion of everything new and progressive, and make the greatest possible contribution to accelerating the country's socioeconomic development;

[Preceeding paragraph read as follows in draft:

["...b. To set an example of a conscientious, creative attitude to labor and high organization and discipline and to protect and augment socialist property — the economic basis of the Soviet social system. To strive persistently to improve production efficiency, steadily increase labor productivity, and introduce the achievements of modern science and technology into the national economy; to improve his qualifications, support and disseminate leading experience, and actively champion everything new and progressive;"]

c. To take an active part in the political life of the country, in the management of state and public affairs, set an example in the execution of civic duty, and actively promote the increasingly full implementation of socialist people's self-management;

d. To master Marxist-Leninist theory, expand his political and cultural horizons, and promote in every possible way the raising of the consciousness and the ideological and moral growth of Soviet people. To wage a resolute struggle against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, the private ownership mentality, religious prejudices, and other views and customs that are alien to the socialist way of life;

e. To strictly observe the norms of communist morality, to affirm the principle of social justice inherent in socialism, to put public interests above personal interests, to display modesty and decency, sensitivity, and attention toward people, to respond promptly to the working people's demands and needs, and to be truthful and honest to the party and people;

f. To consistently convey to the masses of working people the ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism, combat manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, and actively help to strengthen the friendship among the USSR's peoples and fraternal ties with the socialist countries and with the proletarians and working people of the whole world;

g. To further in every possible way the strengthening of the USSR's defense might and to wage a tireless struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples;

h. To strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of the party, to protect the party against the penetration into its ranks of people unworthy of the high title of Communist, to display vigilance, and to keep party and state secrets;

i. To develop criticism and self-criticism, boldly expose shortcomings and work to eliminate them, fight against ostentation, conceit, complacency, and window dressing, decisively rebuff all attempts to suppress criticism, and oppose bureaucratism, parochialism, departmentalism, and any activities prejudicial [Draft had "...ostentation, conceit, complacency, parochialism, departmentalism, and window dressing, decisively rebuff all attempts to suppress criticism, and oppose any activities prejudicial"] to the party and state and report them to the party organs, right up to the CPSU Central Committee;

j. To pursue strictly the party line on the selection of cadres on the basis of their political, professional, and moral qualities. To be implacable in all cases where the Leninist principles of the selection and education of cadres are violated;

k. To observe party and state discipline, equally obligatory for all members of the party. The party has only one discipline and one law for all Communists, irrespective of services or office.

3. The party member has the right:

a. To elect and to be elected to the party organs;

b. To discuss freely at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and party committee sessions and in the party press questions regarding the party's policy and practical activity, submit proposals, and openly express and defend his opinion before the organization adopts a decision;

c. To criticize at party meetings, conferences, congresses, and committee plenums any party organ or any Communist, irrespective of the post he occupies. Persons guilty of suppressing criticism or persecuting others for criticism must be called to strict party account, up to and including expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU;

d. To take part personally in party meetings and bureau and committee sessions when the question of his activity and behavior is being discussed;

e. To address questions, statements, and proposals to any party body, up to and including the CPSU Central Committee, and to demand a reply on the substance of the application.

4. Admission to party membership is carried out exclusively on an individual basis. Workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia who are conscious, active, and devoted to the cause of communism are admitted as party members. New members are admitted from the ranks of candidate members with the required length of candidate party service.

Persons who have reached the age of 18 years are admitted to the party. Young people up to the age of 25, inclusive, enter the party only through the All-Union Komsomol.

Procedure for the admission of candidates as party members:

a. Persons to be admitted as party members must produce recommendations from three CPSU members with no less than 5 years' standing in the party who have been acquainted with the candidate in joint production and public work for not less than a year.

Note 1. Members of the All-Union Komsomol entering the party submit the recommendation of the All-Union Komsomol raykom

or gorkom, which is equivalent to the recommendation of one party member.

Note 2. Members and candidates for membership in the CPSU Central Committee will refrain from acting as sponsors;

b. The question of admission to the party is discussed and decided by the general meeting of the primary party organization; its decision is deemed to be adopted if not less than two-thirds of the party members present at the meeting voted for it, and comes into force after ratification by the raykom, or, in towns which have no rayon division, by the party gorkom.

The presence of the sponsors is not obligatory during the discussion of admission to the party. Admission to the party takes place, as a rule, at open meetings;

c. Citizens of the USSR who were formerly members of communist and workers parties in other countries are admitted to the CPSU on the basis of rules established by the CPSU Central Committee.

5. Sponsors are responsible to the party organizations for objectively describing the political, professional, and moral qualities of the candidates and give them assistance in ideological and political growth.

6. The length of party service of persons admitted to the party dates from adoption of the decision by the general meeting of the primary party organization admitting the candidate to party membership.

7. The procedure for registering members and candidates for party membership and their transfer from one organization to another is established by appropriate instructions of the CPSU Central Committee.

8. The question of party members and candidates who without valid reason have failed to pay membership dues for 3 months is subject to discussion in the primary party organization. If it is found that a given member or candidate for party membership has in fact lost contact with the party organization, he is then considered struck from the party roll and the primary party organization adopts a decision to that effect and submits it to the party raykom or gorkom for ratification.

9. The party member or candidate member will be made to answer for failure to carry out the duties laid down by the statutes and other offenses, and the following penalties may be imposed on him: public warning, reprimand (severe reprimand), reprimand (severe reprimand) with notation in his report card. The severest form of party punishment is expulsion from the party.

For minor offenses, party educational measures and other means of influence must be applied in the form of comradely criticism, party censure, warning, and instruction.

A Communist who has committed a misdemeanor answers for it in the first instance to the primary party organization. If a Communist is called to party account by a higher organ, the primary party organization is informed of this.

In examining the question of calling [a Communist] to party account, maximum caution and a painstaking examination of the validity of the accusations leveled against the Communist must be ensured.

Not later than a year after the imposition of a penalty on a party member the party organization must hear his report on how he is rectifying the shortcomings he committed.

10. The question of expelling a Communist from the party is decided by a general meeting of the primary party organization. The decision of the primary party organization regarding expulsion from the party is considered adopted when not less than two-thirds of the party members attending the meeting vote for it and enters into force after its ratification by the party raykom or gorkom.

Until the party raykom or gorkom ratifies the decision for expulsion from the CPSU, the party card or candidate's card will be retained by the Communist and he has the right to attend closed party meetings.

Anyone expelled from the party has the right to appeal within a 2-month period to higher party organs, up to and including the CPSU Central Committee.

11. The question of calling to party account the members and candidate members of a union republic Communist Party central committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and also of the members of the auditing commissions is discussed in primary party organizations, and decisions imposing penalties on them are taken by regular procedure.

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following two paragraphs in draft:

["...11. The question of calling to party account the members and candidate members of a union republic Communist Party central committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and also of the members of the auditing commissions is discussed in the primary party organizations.

["The decisions of the party organizations imposing penalties on members and candidate members of these party committees and members of auditing commissions are taken by regular procedure."]

The proposals of the party organizations for expulsion from the CPSU are conveyed to the appropriate party committee of which the Communist in question is a member. Decisions regarding expulsion from the party of members and candidate members of a union republic communist party central committee or party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom, and members of the auditing commissions are adopted at the plenum of the appropriate committee by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of its members.

The question of expulsion from the party of a member or candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee or a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission is decided by the party congress and, during the period between congresses, by a plenum

of the Central Committee by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the CPSU [Draft omits "CPSU"] Central Committee.

12. A party member bears a dual responsibility for violation of Soviet laws — to the state and to the party. Persons committing misdemeanors punishable by criminal proceedings are expelled from the ranks of the CPSU.

13. Appeals of members expelled from the party or penalized by the party and the decisions of the party organizations on expulsion from the party are reviewed by the appropriate party organs not later than 2 months from the date of their receipt.

II. Candidates for Party Membership

14. Persons joining the party undergo a period of candidate service necessary to familiarize them in greater depth with the CPSU Program and Statutes and prepare them to join the party.

The party organization must assist candidates in preparing for CPSU membership and check their personal qualities as reflected in practical actions and in the fulfillment of party and public instructions.

The length of the trial period for a candidate is 1 year.

15. Procedure for candidate admission (individual admission, submission of recommendations, and decision of primary organization on candidate admission and its ratification) is the same as for admission to party membership.

16. On the expiration of the trial period, the primary party organization considers and decides on the admission of the candidate to CPSU membership. Should a candidate fail to prove himself during the trial period and should his personal qualities make him unworthy of CPSU membership, the party organization will adopt a decision refusing him admission to the party and, on ratification of this decision by a party raykom or gorkom, he will cease to be a candidate for CPSU membership.

17. Candidate members of the party participate in all party organization activities and have a consultative vote at party meetings. Candidate members of the party cannot be elected to leading party organs or be delegates to party conferences and congresses.

18. Candidate members of the CPSU pay the same party dues as party members.

III. Organizational Structure of the Party. Intraparty Democracy

19. The guiding principle of the organizational structure and of the life and [Draft had: "...structure and of all the life and"] activity of the party is democratic centralism, which means:

a. Election of all leading party organs, from the lowest to the highest organ;

b. Periodic accountability of party organs to their party organizations and higher organs;

c. Strict party discipline and the subordination of the minority to the majority;

d. The decisions of the higher organs are absolutely binding on lower organs;

e. Collectiveness in the work of all party organizations and leading organs and personal responsibility on the part of each Communist for the fulfillment of his duties and party assignments.

[The preceeding paragraph was not carried in the draft]

20. The party is structured on the territorial-production basis: Primary organizations are formed at the Communist's place of work and are united in rayon, city, and other organizations in a given territory. The organization uniting the Communists of a given territory is the superior organ for all party organizations constituting that organization.

21. All party organizations are autonomous in deciding local matters, provided the decisions are not contrary to party policy.

22. The highest leadership organ of the party organization is: the general meeting or conference (for primary organizations); the conference (for rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray organizations); and the congress (for union republic communist parties and the CPSU). The meeting, conference, and congress are quorate if more than half of the members of the party organization or elected delegates are present.

23. The general meeting, conference, or congress elects the bureau or committee, which are the executive organs and guide the entire current work of the party organization.

In the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms an apparatus is created for current work to organize and verify the execution of party decisions and to assist lower organizations in their activity.

The structure and staff of the party apparatus are determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

24. The election of party organs is by closed (secret) ballot. At meetings in primary and shop organizations with fewer than 15 party members and in party groups the election of secretaries and deputy secretaries of party organizations and party group organizers may take place by open ballot with the consent of the Communists. In these primary organizations delegates to rayon and city party conferences are elected by the same procedure. [Preceding sentence is an addition to draft]

All members of the party have the unrestricted right during elections to reject candidates and criticize them. Each candidacy must be voted on separately. Candidates will be deemed elected if over half of the participants in the meeting, conference, or congress vote for them.

In the election of all party organs from primary organizations to the CPSU Central Committee the principle of the systematic renewal of their composition and of continuity of leadership shall be observed.

25. Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must, in all their activities, justify the great trust shown in them. If the party committee member or candidate member loses his honor and dignity, he cannot remain in the body of the committee.

The question of the removal of the party committee member or candidate member from the party committee is decided at a plenum of the committee. The decision is considered adopted if in a closed (secret) ballot no less than two-thirds of the party committee members vote for it.

The question of the removal of members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and the auditing commissions of local party organizations from those commissions is decided at their sessions under the procedure laid down for members and candidate members of party committees.

26. Free and businesslike discussion of the questions of party policy in the party and in all its organizations is an important [Draft had: "...of party policy in individual party organizations or in the party as a whole is an inalienable right of a party member and an important"] principle of intraparty democracy. Only on the basis of intraparty democracy is it possible to ensure high creative activeness on the part of Communists, open criticism and self-criticism, and firm party discipline, which must be conscious and not mechanical.

Debates on disputed or insufficiently clear questions are possible within the framework of individual organizations or the party as a whole.

Partywide debate is held [Draft had: "...is necessary"]:

a. On the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee, if it finds it necesary to consult the whole party on particular questions of policy.

b. At the proposal of several party organizations of the republican, kray, or oblast level.

[Preceeding two paragraphs replaces the following three paragraphs from the draft:

["...a. If this necessity is recognized by several party organizations of the oblast or republic level;

["b. If there is no firm majority within the Central Committee on the most important questions of party policy;

["c. If the CPSU Central Committee finds it necessary to consult the whole party on particular questions of policy."]

Broad debates, especially debates on an all-union scale about questions of party policy, must be carried out so as to ensure the free expression of the views of party members and to exclude the possibility of attempts to form factional groupings and split the party. [Draft had: "...form factional groupings, which destroy party unity, and attempts to split the party."]

27. The highest principle of party leadership is collectiveness of leadership — an essential condition for normal activity of party organizations, for the correct education of cadres, and for the development of the activeness and spontaneous activity of Communists and a reliable guarantee against the adoption of willful, subjectivist decisions, against the manifestation of the cult of personality, and against violations of the Leninist norms of party life.

The collectiveness of leadership presupposes personal responsibility for assigned work and constant monitoring of the activity of every party organization and every worker.

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following paragraph from the draft:

["...The collectiveness of leadership does not absolve personnel of personal responsibility for the job entrusted to them."]

28. The CPSU Central Committee, union republic Communist Party central committees, and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms systematically inform party organizations about their work and about the implementation of Communists' criticisms and proposals in the period [Draft had: "...about their work in the period"] between congresses and conferences.

An immutable rule for party committees and primary party organizations is also the objective and timely briefing of higher party organs about their own activity and the situation at local level.

[The preceeding paragraph is an addition to the draft]

29. For the discussion of the most important party decisions and the elaboration of measures to implement them, as well as the examination of questions of local life, meetings are convened of the aktiv of rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray party organizations and union republic communist parties.

30. Standing or temporary commissions and working groups on various questions of party work may be created in party committees, and other forms of involvement of Communists in the activity of party organs on a voluntary basis may also be used.

IV. The Highest Party Organs

31. The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the party congress. Regular congresses are convened by the Central Committee at least once every 5 years. The convocation of the party congress and the agenda are announced not less than 1 and 1/2 months before the congress. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses are convened by the party Central Committee on its own initiative or at the request of not less than one-third of the total number of party members represented at

the last party congress. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses are convened on 2 months' notice. The congress is considered valid if at least half the total number of party members are represented at it.

The norms for representation at the party congress are laid down by the Central Committee.

32. If the party Central Committee does not convene an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress within the term specified in Article 31, organizations requesting the convocation of an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress have the right to form an organizing committee possessing the rights of the party Central Committee to convene an out-of-turn (extraordinary) congress.

33. The congress:

a. Hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission, and other central organizations;

b. Reviews, amends, and approves the party program and statutes;

c. Determines the party line on questions of domestic and foreign policy and examines and decides on the most important questions of party and state life and communist building;

d. Elects the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

34. The Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission are elected in the composition established by the congress. In the event of the departure of members of the Central Committee, its membership is replenished from among the candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee elected by the congress.

35. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the period between congresses leads all the activity of the party and of local party organs; selects and places leading cadres; directs the work of central state and public organizations of the working people; creates various organs, institutions, and enterprises of the party and leads their activities; appoints the editorial staff of central papers and journals functioning under its control; and allocates funds from the party budget and monitors its execution.

The Central Committee represents the CPSU in its relations with other parties.

36. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission inspects compliance with the established procedure for the conduct of affairs and work to examine working people's letters, statements, and complaints in central party organs, the correct execution of the party budget, including the payment, receipt, and accounting of members' party dues, and also the financial and economic activity of enterprises and institutions of the CPSU Central Committee.

37. The CPSU Central Committee holds not less than one plenary session every 6 months. Candidate members of the Central Committee attend the sessions of Central Committee plenums with the right of consultative vote.

38. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union eects: a Politburo to lead the work of the party between Central Committee plenums and a secretariat to lead current work, mainly in the selection of cadres and organization of the verification of execution. The Central Committee elects a general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

39. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organizes the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee.

The Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee:

a. Verifies compliance with party discipline by members and candidate members of the CPSU, calls to account Communists guilty of violating the party program and statutes and party and state discipline, as well as violators of party ethics;

b. Examines appeals against the decisions of the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms on expulsion from the party and on party penalties.

40. In the period between party congresses the CPSU Central Committee may, when necessary, convene an all-union party conference to discuss pressing matters of party policy. The procedure for holding an all-union party conference is determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

V. Republic, Kray, Oblast, Okrug, City, and Rayon Party Organizations

41. The republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations and their committees are guided in their activity by the CPSU Program and Statutes, carry out within the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon all the work of implementing party policy, and organize fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's directives.

42. The fundamental duties of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations and their leading organs are:

a. Political and organizational work among the masses; the mobilization of Communists and all working people to implement the tasks of communist building, accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress, increase social production efficiency and labor productivity, improve output quality, and fulfill the state plans and socialist pledges; and the ensuring of steady growth in the working people's material well-being and cultural level.

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following paragraph from the draft:

["...a. Political and organizational work among the masses, their mobilization to carry out the tasks of communist building, the comprehensive development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of its efficiency, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans, and the ensuring of steady growth

in the working people's material well-being and cultural level;"]

b. The organization of ideological work; propaganda of Marxism-Leninism; the enhancement of working people's communist consciousness; leadership of the local press, radio, and television; and monitoring of the activity of scientific, cultural, and educational institutions;

c. Leadership of soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, cooperatives, and other public organizations through the Communists working in them; increasingly broad involvement of working people in the work of these organizations; and development of the spontaneous activity and activeness of the masses as a necessary condition for the further deepening of socialist democracy;

d. Strict observance of Leninist principles and methods of leadership; the establishment of a Leninist style in party work and in all spheres of state and economic management; the ensuring of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity; and the strengthening of socialist legality, state and labor [Draft had: "...the strengthening of state and labor"]discipline, order, and organization in all sectors;

e. The implementation of cadre policy and the education of cadres in the spirit of communist ideological commitment, moral purity, and high responsibility to the party and the people for the tasks entrusted to them;

f. Organization of various institutions and enterprises of the party in the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon, and leadership of their activity; allocation of party funds within their organization; systematic reports to the higher party organ and accountability to it for their work.

The Leading Organs of the Republic, Kray, and Oblast Party Organizations

43. The highest organ of the republic, kray, and oblast party organization is the union republic Communist Party congress and the kray and oblast party conference, and, in the period between them, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, and obkom.

44. The regular congress of the union republic Communist Party is convened by the Communist Party Central Committee at least once every 5 years. The regular kray and oblast conference is convened by the kraykom and obkom once every 2-3 years. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) congresses and conferences are convened by decision of the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, or obkom, or on the demand of one-third of the total number of members of the organizations belonging to the republic, kray, or oblast party organization.

The norms for representation at the union republic Communist Party congress and kray and oblast conference are established by the relevant party committee.

The union republic Communist Party congress and kray and oblast conference hear reports from the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, obkom, and the Auditing Commission; discuss at their discretion other questions of party, economic, and cultural building; and elect the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, obkom, and the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the CPSU congress.

[The preceeding four paragraphs read as follows in the draft:

["...43. The highest organ of the oblast, kray, and republic party organization is the oblast and kray party conference and the union republic Communist Party congress, and, in the period between them, the obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee.

["44. The regular oblast and kray conference is convened by the obkom and kraykom once every 2-3 years. The regular congress of the union republic Communist Party is convened by the Communist Party Central Committee at least once every 5 years. Out-of-turn (extraordinary) conferences and congresses are convened by decision of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee or on the demand of one-third of the total number of members of the organizations belonging to the oblast, kray, or republic party organization.

["The norms for representation at the oblast and kray conference and the union republic Communist Party congress are established by the relevant party committee.

["The oblast and kray conference and the union republic Communist Party congress hear reports from the obkom, kraykom, union republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the Auditing Commission; discuss at their discretion other questions of party, economic, and cultural building; and elect the obkom, kraykom, union republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the CPSU congress."]

In the period between union republic Communist Party congresses, in order to discuss the most important questions of party organizations' activity, Communist Party central committees may, where necessary, convene republican party conferences. The procedure for holding republican party conferences is determined by the union republic Communist Party Central Committees.

45. The union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, and obkoms elect a bureau, including committee secretaries. The secretaries must have had at least 5 years of party service. At the committee plenums chiefs of committee sections, party control commission chairmen, and editors of party papers and journals are confirmed.

Secretariats are established to handle current questions and verify execution in union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms.

46. The plenum of a union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykom, and obkom must be convened not less than once every 4 months.

47. The union republic Communist Party Central Committee,

kraykom, and obkom lead okrug, city, and rayon party organizations, check their activities, and systematically receive reports from the relevant party committees.

The party organizations of autonomous republics and of autonomous and other oblasts included in union republics and krays work under the leadership of the union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms.

[The preceeding five paragraphs replace the following five paragraphs from the draft:

["...45. The obkoms, kraykoms, and union republic Communist Carty central committees elect a bureau, including committee secretaries. The secretaries must have had at least 5 years of party service. At the committee plenums party control commission chairmen, chiefs of committee sections, and editors of party papers and journals are confirmed.

["Secretariats are established to handle current questions and verify execution in party obkoms and kraykoms and union republic Communist Party Central Committees.

["46. The plenum of an obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee must be convened not less than once every 4 months.

["47. The obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee lead okrug, city, and rayon party organizations, check their activities, and systematically receive reports from party okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms.

["The party organizations of autonomous republics and of autonomous and other oblasts included in krays and union republics work under the leadership of kraykoms and the union republic Communist Party Central Committees."]

Leading Organs of Okrug, City, and Rayon (Rural and City) Party Organizations

48. The highest organ of the okrug, city, and rayon party organization is the okrug, city, and rayon party conference or general meeting of Communists convened by the okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom once every 2-3 years, and the out-of-turn session convened by decision of the committee or by the demand of one-third of the total number of party members belonging to the corresponding party organization.

The okrug, city, and rayon conference (meeting) hears reports of the committee and the auditing commission; at its discretion examines other questions regarding party, economic, and cultural building; and elects the okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom, the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the oblast or kray conferences and to the congress of the union republic's Communist Party.

The norms for representation at okrug, city, and rayon conferences are established by the party committee concerned.

49. The okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom elect a bureau, including committee secretaries, and also confirm the heads of committee sections, the party control chairman, and newspaper editors. Okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries must have at least 5 years' party membership. Committee secretaries are confirmed by the obkom, kraykom, and union republic Communist Party Central Committee.

50. The okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom create primary party organizations, lead their activities, systematically hear reports on the work of the party organizations, and conduct the registration of Communists.

51. Okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums are convened not less than once every 3 months.

VI. Primary Party Organizations

52. The foundation of the party is the primary organizations.

Primary party organizations are created at the working place of the party member — in plants, factories, sovkhozes and other enterprises, kolkhozes, units of the armed forces, institutions, educational institutions, and so forth — where there are at least three party members. Where necessary territorial primary party organizations may also be formed at the places of residence of Communists.

In individual cases, with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central ommittee, party organizations may be created within the framework of several enterprises belonging to a production association and located, as a rule, on the territory of one rayon or several rayons in one city.

53. At enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions with over 50 CPSU members and candidate members, party organizations may be created within the overall primary party organization at workshops, sectors, livestock units, teams, departments, and so forth with the permission of the raykom, gorkom, or okruzhkom.

In the workshop, sector, and other organizations, as well as within primary party organizations with less than 50 members and candidate members, party groups may be created within the teams and other production links.

54. The highest organ of the primary party organization is the party meeting, which is held at least once a month. In party organizations which have shop organizations, meetings, both general and shop, are held at least once every 2 months.

In large party organizations numbering more than 300 Communists general party meetings are called as necessary within periods established by the party committees or at the request of several shop party organizations.

55. To conduct current work, the primary and the shop party organization elects for a period of 2-3 years a bureau whose numerical size is established at a party meeting. Primary and shop party organizations with less than 15 party members do not elect a bureau but a party organization secretary and a deputy. Elections in these organizations are held annually. [Draft did not have preceeding sentence]

The secretaries of primary and shop party organizations must have had at least 1 year of party service.

In primary party organizations with less than 150 party members, party work, as a rule, is carried out by persons not excused from their jobs.

56. Party committees can be established at large enterprises and in establishments comprising over 300 members and candidate members of the party, and in necessary cases, considering production peculiarities and territorial dispersion, also in organizations numbering over 100 Communists — with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, with the allocation to shop party organizations of these enterprises or institutions of the rights of primary party organizations.

In the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in agriculture, party committees may be created where there are 50 Communists.

In party organizations numbering over 500 Communists, in individual cases, with the permission of the obkom, kraykom, or union republic Communist Party Central Committee, party committees may be created in large shops, and the party organizations of production sectors are granted the rights of primary party organizations.

Party committees are elected for a term of 2-3 years and their size is determined by a general party meeting or conference.

Party committees, party bureaus, and secretaries of primary and shop party organizations systematically inform Communists about their work at party meetings.

57. Party committees of primary organizations numbering more than 1,000 Communists, with the permission of union republic Communist Party central committees, may be granted the rights of a party raykom on questions concerning admission to the CPSU, the registration of party members and candidates, and the examination of Communists' personal files.

Within these organizations enlarged party committees may be elected within which a bureau is formed for the leadership of current work.

58. The primary party organization is guided in its activities by the Program and Statutes of the CPSU. It is the political nucleus of the labor collective, works directly among the working people, rallies them around the party, organizes them to fulfill the tasks of communist building, and participates actively in the implementation of the party's cadre policy.

The primary party organization:

a. Admits new members to the CPSU;

b. Educates Communists in a spirit of devotion to the cause of the party, ideological conviction, and communist morality;

c. Organizes the study by Communists of Marxist-Leninist theory in close connection with the practice of communist building and combats any manifestations of bourgeois ideology, revisionism and dogmatism, and backward views and sentiments; [Draft had: "...building, and combats any attempts at revisionist distortions of Marxism-Leninism and its dogmatic interpretation and any manifestations of bourgeois ideology and backward views and sentiments;"]

d. Shows concern for enhancing the vanguard role of the Communists in labor and sociopolitical life and for their exemplary behavior in everyday life and hears reports from members and candidate members of the CPSU on their implementation of statutory duties and party assignments;

[Preceeding paragraph replaces the following paragraph from the draft:

["...d. Shows concern for enhancing the vanguard role of the Communists in labor and in the sociopolitical and economic life of the enterprise, kolkhoz, institution, educational establishment, and so forth;"]

e. Organizes working people to resolve the tasks of economic and social development; heads socialist competition to fulfill state plans and pledges, to promote [Draft had: "...state plans and working people's pledges, to promote"] the intensification of production, to improve labor productivity and output quality, and to widely introduce into production the achievements of science and technology and leading experience; mobilizes the working people to find internal reserves; seeks the rational, economical utilization of material, labor, and financial resources; and displays concern for the preservation and augmentation of public wealth and the improvement of people's working and living conditions;

f. Carries out mass agitation and propaganda work, educates the working people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of communism, Soviet patriotism, and the friendship of peoples, helps them to develop a high political culture, and enhances their social activeness and responsibility;

g. Promotes the development in Communists and all working people of habits of participation in socialist self-management, ensures an increase in the labor collective's role in the management of the enterprise or institution, and directs the work of trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations;

[Preceeding two paragraphs replace the following paragraph, which is labeled "f," from the draft:

["...f. Carries out mass agitation and propaganda work, educates the working people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of communism and the friendship of peoples, helps them to develop a high political culture, ensures the enhancement of the labor collective's role in the management of the enterprise or institution in accordance with the law, and promotes the development of the activeness of trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations;"]

h. [Paragraph is labeled "g" in draft] On the basis of the wide development of criticism and self-criticism, wages a struggle

against manifestations of bureaucratism, parochialism, and departmentalism and breaches of state, labor and production discipline, roots out attempts to cheat the state, takes measures against slackness, mismanagement, and waste, and seeks to establish a sober way of life.

[Draft had: "...cheat the state, and takes measures against slackness and uneconomic and wasteful management of enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions;

["h. Assists the okruzhkom, gorkom, or raykom in all its activity, and accounts to it for its work."]

59. Primary party organizations of enterprises in industry, transport, communications, construction, material and technical supply, trade, public catering, and municipal and consumer services, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, planning organizations, design bureaus, scientific research institutes, educational establishments, and cultural enlightenment and medical institutions have the right to monitor the activity of the administration.

Party organizations of ministries, state committees, and other central and local soviet and economic institutions and departments exercise monitoring of the work of the apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives and observing Soviet laws. They must actively influence the improvement of the work of the apparatus and the selection, placement, and education of its employees; enhance their responsibility for their assigned tasks, for the development of the sector, and for services to the population; take measures to strengthen state discipline; wage a decisive [Draft had: "...of the apparatus, educate employees in a spirit of high responsibility for their assigned tasks, take measures to strengthen state discipline and improve services to the population, wage a decisive"] struggle against bureaucratism and red tape; and promptly inform the appropriate party organs of any shortcomings in the work of the institution or individual workers, regardless of their positions.

Note. In primary party organizations commissions may be formed to exercise the right of monitoring the administration's activity and the work of the apparatus in particular areas of production activity.

VII. The Party and State and Public Organizations

60. The CPSU, acting within the framework of the USSR Constitution, exercises political leadership of state and public organizations and directs and coordinates their activity.

Party organizations and the Communists working in state and public organizations strive to ensure that these organizations fully exercise their constitutional powers and statutory rights and duties and widely involve working people in management and in the resolution of political, economic, and social questions.

Party organizations do not supplant soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organizations and do not tolerate confusion of the functions of party and other organs.

[Preceeding three paragraphs replace the following paragraph from the draft:

["...60. The CPSU exercises leadership of state and public organizations through the Communists working in them. The party strives to ensure that state and public organizations fully exercise their constitutional powers and statutory rights and duties and promotes the wide involvement of working people in their work. Party organizations operate within the framework of the USSR Constitution; they do not supplant soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organizations and do not tolerate confusion of the functions of party and other organs or unnecessary parallelism in work."]

61. At congresses, conferences, and meetings convened by state and public organizations and also in the elected organs of these organizations where there are at least three party members, party groups will be organized. The task of these groups is to pursue the party's policy in the relevant nonparty organizations, to strengthen Communists' influence on the state of affairs in these organizations, to develop democratic norms in [Draft had: "...groups is to comprehensively strengthen the influence of the party and to pursue its policy in the relevant nonparty organizations, to develop Communists' activeness and increase their responsibility for the state of affairs in these organizations, to strictly observe democratic norms in"] their activity, to strengthen party and state discipline, to struggle against bureaucratism, and to verify the execution of party and soviet directives.

62. The work of party groups in nonparty organizations is led by the corresponding party organs: the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, the party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom, and raykom.

VIII. The Party and the Komsomol

63. The All-Union Lenin Komsomol is an independently functioning sociopolitical youth organization which is an active assistant and reserve of the party. The Komsomol helps the party to educate young people in the spirit of communism, to involve them in the practical building of a new society and the management of state and public affairs, and to mold a generation of comprehensively developed people ready for labor and the defense of the Soviet motherland. [Draft omitted "ready for labor and the defense of the Soviet motherland."]

64. Komsomol organizations are called upon to be active promoters of the party's goals in all spheres of production and public life. They have the right [Draft had: "...Komsomol organizations have the right"] of broad initiative in the discussion and submission to the appropriate party organizations of questions regarding the work of enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and educational establishments and participate directly [Draft had: "...of enterprises, kolkhozes, and institutions and participate directly"] in their resolution, especially where they concern the labor, life, training, and education of young people. [Draft here added the sentence: "...Komsomol organizations are called upon to be active promoters of the party's goals in all spheres of production and public life."]

65. The All-Union Komsomol works under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The work of the local organizations of the All-Union Lenin Komsomol is directed and controlled by the respective republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations.

Local party organs and primary party organizations rely on the Komsomol organizations in work for the communist education of young people and for their mobilization to resolve specific tasks of production and social life, support their useful [Draft had: "...of young people, support their useful"] initiatives, and give all-round assistance in their activity.

66. Members of the All-Union Komsomol who are admitted to the CPSU leave the Komsomol the moment they join the party unless they are members of elected Komsomol organs and are in Komsomol work.

IX. Party Organizations in the Armed Forces

67. The party organizations of the Armed Forces are guided by the Program and Statutes of the CPSU in their activities and work on the basis of the instructions confirmed by the Central Committee. They ensure the implementation of party policy in the armed forces, rally their personnel around the Communist Party, educate servicemen in the spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and selfless devotion to the socialist motherland, actively assist in consolidating the unity of the army and the people, take care to increase the combat readiness of troops and strengthen military discipline, and mobilize personnel to fulfill tasks of combat and political training, to master new technology and weapons, and to irreproachably fulfill their military duties, orders, and instructions of the command.

68. The leadership of party work in the Armed Forces is carried out by the CPSU Central Committee via political organs. The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has the rights of a section of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Preceeding paragraph read as follows in draft:

["...68. The leadership of party work in the Armed Forces is carried out by the CPSU Central Committee through the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, which has the rights of a section of the CPSU Central Committee."]

The chiefs of the political directorates of districts and fleets and the chiefs of the political sections of armies, flotillas, and formations must have had 5 years' party membership.

69. Party organizations and political organs of the Armed Forces maintain close ties with the local party committees and inform them systematically about political work in military units. Secretaries of military party organizations and leaders of political organs participate in the work of local party committees.

X. Party Finances

70. The financial resources of the party and its organizations consist of membership dues, income from party enterprises, and other revenues.

The procedure for the utilization of the party's financial resources is determined by the CPSU Central Committee.

71. Monthly membership dues for party members and candidate members of the CPSU are as follows:

Monthly Income (in rubles)	Dues
up to 70	10 kopeks
71 to 100	20 kopeks
101 to 150	1.0 percent of monthly income
151 to 200	1.5 percent of monthly income
201 to 250	2.0 percent of monthly income
251 to 300	2.5 percent of monthly income
over 300	3.0 percent of monthly income

72. Joining fees of 2 percent of monthly income are paid on becoming a candidate member of the party.

PRAVDA Editorial Views CPSU Congress Results

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[Editorial: "At a Sharp Turning Point"]

[Text] The latest, 27th, CPSU congress, was held 25 February through 6 March 1986. The congress was held at a sharp turning point in the life of the country and the modern world as a whole. The congress was a historic event of world importance.

The congress showed that the CPSU is consistently continuing the cause of Great October, confidently proceeding along Lenin's course, and worthily fulfilling its role as political leader of the working class and entire Soviet people.

The congress has shown that the party can derive lessons to the maximum degree from the past, consider the times we are living in in a broad, Leninist manner, and elaborate a realistic, comprehensively considered program of actions.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is the party's strategic course approved by the congress.

The congress has shown that the human factor is decisive in fulfilling this program and in the success of the business of acceleration and it can only be activated through a well-considered economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological educational work in inextricable unity.

The congress has shown that the CPSU is a party of social progress and peace, that there is no higher goal for it than the conservation of peace on earth and the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The congress passed in an atmosphere of party principledness and unity, exactingness and Bolshevik truth, the open relevation of shortcomings and omissions and an in-depth analysis of the internal and external conditions of our society's development.

All this has been firmly cemented in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report incorporates the party's theoretical wisdom and its political realism and forward-looking approach expressed in the new edition of the CPSU Program; the unswerving firmness, precision, and flexibility of its organizational forms embodied in the statute; and the explicit practical orientation, specificity, and certainty of time and space [opredelennost vo vremeni i prostranstve] of the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report draws an impressive, wide-scale picture of the world today and its main trends and contradictions. It gives a comprehensive analysis of the state of Soviet society and its successes and difficulties and clerly delineates the main directions of the party's economic and social policy and the further demoncraticization of our society. It sets basic goals and defines avenues for its foreign policy strategy. It sums up the results of the discussion of the new edition of the program and the changes to the party Ssatute. It expresses confidence in the success of the great cause of socialism and communism and faith in the bright future of mankind.

Thanks to the tremendous efforts of the people, in the 25 years since the adoption of the third CPSU Program the Soviet Union has achieved impressive successes, the Political Report says. The national income has nearly quadrupled, industrial output has increased fivefold, and agricultural output has increased 70 percent. The population's real per capita incomes have increased 160 percent and public apartments have been constructed. The transition to universal secondary education has been effected. The number of VUZ graduates has quadrupled. The successes of science, medicine, and culture are universally recognized.

While assessing what has been achieved at its worth, M.S. Gorbachev noted, the CPSU leadership considers it its duty to speak honestly and frankly to the party and people of our ommissions in political and practical activity, of the unfavorable trends in the economy and the sociospiritual sphere, and of the reasons for these phenomena. Above all of the reasons of a subjective nature, when problems in the country's development has gwown more rapidly than they have been resolved. Inertia and the rigidity of forms and methods of management, the reduction of dynamism in work, and the buildup of bureaucratism — all this has caused considerable harm to the matter. Phenomena of stagnation have begun to appear in the life of society.

The party has been faced with a task of great historical importance: elaborating a fundamentally new strategic course. This course is toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and was adopted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. It has met with the broad support of the party and entire people. The concept of acceleration is the leitmotif of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the other documents and materials of the congress and its delegates' speeches.

Acceleration, the report notes, is "above all the increase of economic growth rates. But not just that. Its thrust lies in the new quality of growth: the all-around intensification of production on the basis of scientific-technical progress, the structural reshaping of the economy, and effective forms of management and the organization and encouragement of labor." The course toward acceleration provides for the pursuit of an active social policy, the consistent assertion of the principle of socialist justice, the improvement of social relations, the renewal of the forms and methods of work of the political and ideological institutions, the intensification of socialist democracy, and the resolute overcoming of inertia, stagnation, and conservatism — of everything which is holding back social progress.

The main thing which should ensure the success of the business of acceleration is the masses' lively creativity and the maximum utilization of the socialist system's tremendous potential and advantages.

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is the key to the solution of all our problems — both immediate and long-term, economic and social, domestic and foreign. The successful implementation of this course will make it possible to scale the main heights of economic and social development defined by the new draft of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines.

And these heights are imposing and impressive. By the end of the century the national income will almost double, while production potential will double and will be qualitatively transformed, labor productivity will increase 130-150 percent, and national income's energy-intensiveness will drop 40 percent and its metal-intensiveness will be almost halved. This will mean a sharp turn toward the intensification of production and the improvement of quality and effectiveness.

The main means of production intensification is scientific-technical progress, the fundamental transformation of society's production forces. Here it is a case of the in-depth modernization of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and of breakthroughs on their vanguard salients and the restructuring of the economic mechanism and system of management.

To this end it is planned to alter the structural and investment policy, that is, to move the focus of attention from quantitative indicators toward quality and efficiency, from intermediate results to end results, from the expansion of fixed capital to their renewal, from the buildup of fuel and raw material resources to the improvement of their use and the accelerated development of science-intensive sectors and the production and social infrastructure. Suffice it to say that in the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to channel over R200 billion — more than in the preceding 10 years — into the modernization and retooling of production.

A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution has been adopted on the further development of machine building, which is essentially a program for its modernization. The idea of the fundamental reconstruction of the fuel and energy complex pervades the Energy Program.

Much has to be done in metallurgy and the chemical industry,

the computerization [elektronizatsiya] and comprehensive mechanization of production, and in transport and communications. The light and other sectors of industry operating directly to satisfy the population's requirements will receive priority development.

Technical modernization is impossible to implement without a fundamental improvement in capital construction, which will require raising the entire construction complex to a new industrial and organizational level and virtually halving the investment cycle from planning capacities to their full assimilation.

The need for reconstruction sets new tasks for science. It is necessary to implement more vigorously science's shift toward the needs of the national economy. No less important is production's shift toward science and its maximum receptiveness to the achievements of science and technology.

The solution of the food problem is a paramount task. There is headway here, but the overcoming of agriculture's lag is being implemented only slowly. A resolute breakthrough is needed in order to markedly improve the population's food supplies as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan. We can and must do this. To this end it is essential to create conditions for the guaranteed production of output. It is primarily a case of increasing soil fertility and making wide use of intensive technologies. The most immediate source for supplementing the food fund is the reduction of losses of field and stockraising unit output during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing.

Fundamental importance attaches to the creation of unified organs of management of the agro-industrial complex. The task now is to reinforce this organizational structure with an effective economic mechanism. It is important to open up scope for economic methods of management and to considerably expand the autonomy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their interest in and responsibility for the end results.

The material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex will continue to develop consistently. But man has been and remains the main motive force in progress and is its soul. Constant concern for rural workers' working and daily living conditions is the firmest guarantee of successes.

To resolve the new tasks in the economy successfully, it is essential to restructure the economic mechanism and to create an integral, effective, flexible system of management that will make it possible to realize socialism's potential more fully.

Economic management, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress says, is in need of constant improvement. But the situation now is such that we cannot limit ourselves to partial improvements — what is needed is radical reform. Its point is to really subordinate our entire production to public needs and the satisfaction of people's requirements, to direct management toward the improvement of efficiency and quality, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the development of workers' interest in the results of their labor and of their initiative and socialist resourcefulness in every link of the national economy, above all in the labor collectives.

Socioeconomic acceleration and the actual consolidation of socialism should be the supreme criterion of the improvement of management and of the entire system of socialist production relations.

The implementation of the strategy of in-depth transformations elaborated by the party will require considerable time. It is necessary to achieve an increase in growth rates right now, however. Hence the need for the maximum mobilization of all our reserves — organizational-economic and sociopsychological factors, the better utilization of the existing production potential, the enhanced effectiveness of labor incentives, the consolidation of organization and discipline, and the overcoming of thriftlessness. It is essential to strengthen the discipline of deliveries under production sharing agreements, to overcome the lack of rhythm in production, to improve the use of manpower resources, to economize everywhere and in everything, and not to overlook thriftlessness and extravagance.

Of particularly great importance is the fundamental improvement of the quality of output. For this it is necessary to make use of the full force of material and administrative influence and of our laws. The task of improving quality should become the concern of every Communist and every Soviet person.

Another of our more important reserves is the widespread dissemination of leading experience and socialist competition, which should be directed toward the improvement of the quality of work, economy and thrift, and the scaling of the projected heights in every collective and at every work place.

The congress' attention was focused on questions of social policy and concern for man and the improvement of the people's welfare.

In the forthcoming 15 years it is planned to double the volume of resources channeled into improving living conditions. The population's real per capita incomes are to be increased 60-80 percent. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in incomes will encompass millions of people. Housing and sociocultural construction is being expanded. The improvement of people's lives must be inextricably linked with the growth of their labor and social output.

It is essential to step up control over the degree of labor and consumption, to establish wages' stricter dependence on labor productivity and quality, to resolutely eradicate levelling down, to prevent payments of unearned money and undeserved bonuses, to wage an uncompromising struggle against unearned incomes, and to persistently assert social justice.

The essence of social justice is expressed in the basic principle of socialism: "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor."

The party intends to pursue a line toward the further growth and more effective utilization of public funds. In the 12th 5-Year Plan their volume will increase 20-23 percent.

Central and local party, state, and economic organs must radically alter their attitude toward questions of saturating the

market with high-quality goods and services and must ensure the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the services sphere.

The dimensions of housing construction and the modernization of schools will be built up, cooperative and individual construction and the erection of youth complexes will be encouraged, and the allocation of housing will be improved.

Labor and its content will undergo profound changes. Labor productivity will be increased and the proportion of manual and unskilled labor will be sharply reduced in the production sphere.

The party sets the task of creating a unified system of uninterrupted education. To this end it is necessary to implement consistently the reform of the general educational and vocational school, to fundamentally improve the training of young people for independent life and work, to restructure higher and secondary specialized education, to ameliorate the training and use of specialists, and to improve the system for improving the qualifications of workers and specialists and retraining them.

Radical measures are needed that are aimed at improving health care, developing mass physical culture and sport and tourism, and ensuring fully employed leisure for people, particularly young people. Exceptinally great importance is given to work to assert a healthy way of life and to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

Under present conditions the task of nature conservation and the rational use of nature's resources is acute. Socialism, with its planned organization of production and humanitarian world outlook, can and must resolve this problem.

The cornerstone of the CPSU's policy is the ensuring of the leading role of the working class and the consolidation of the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and working intelligentsia.

The party will continue tirelessly to strengthen the fraternal friendship of our country's peoples, to educate working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and to wage a principled struggle against any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, and localistic tendencies.

The consolidation of the family, the enhancement of parents' responsibility for their children's upbringing, and the improvement of women's working and daily living conditions are within the party's field of vision.

The social policy formulated by the party, the Political Report notes, is multifaceted and perfectly feasible. If we are able to secure a resolute turn toward the social sphere, many of today's and tomorrow's problems will be resolved much more rapidly and effectively than hitherto.

The socialist system develops successfully only when the people themselves really manage their own affairs and when millions of people take part in political life. This is working people's self-management in the Leninist sense and constitutes the essence of Soviet power. Self-management principles develop not outside but inside our statehood, penetrating increasingly deeply every pore of state and social life, enriching the content of democratic centralism, and strengthening its socialist nature.

The congress stressed the importance of ensuring that the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the union and autonomous republic supreme soviets to develop legislation, monitor the work of the organs under their jurisdiction, and lead the soviets of people's deputies at all levels becomes still more businesslike and consistent and that the work of local soviets in mobilizing the masses to accelerate our society's socioeconomic development and in resolving questions of the population's everyday life and of the satisfaction of people's demands and needs is enhanced and improved still more resolutely. Manifestations of departmentalism, parochialism, irresponsibility, bureaucratism, and official indifference to people must be resolutely eradicated in the work of soviet ispolkoms and other state organs.

The role of the trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions, voluntary societies, and women's organizations in managing state and social affairs will be further enhanced. The utilization of all forms of direct democracy, especially in labor collectives, and the improvement of the practice of nationwide discussion and voting on major questions of the country's life are a subject of the party's special attention Fundamental importance is given to expanding publicity in the activity of state and other organs and increasing the population's level of information about the decisions they adopt and progress in fulfilling those decisions.

The party attaches great importance to constantly strengthening the legal basis of state and social life, to the strictest observance of the laws, and to consolidating guarantees of Soviet people's rights and freedoms.

The responsibility of state security organs is increasing under the conditions of the buildup in imperialism's subversive aspirations against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The improvement in every possible way of the Armed Forces' combat readiness, the education of Army and Navy servicemen and all Soviet people in a spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the great gains of socialism, and the maintenance of the Armed Forces at a level precluding strategic superiority on the part of imperialist forces must remain one of the most important tasks.

The party's present course and the strategy of acceleration create exceptionally favorable potential for considerably improving the effectiveness of ideological activity, potential which is as yet being poorly utilized. The task is to bring working people's ideological and political education and its forms and methods into line with the realities of domestic and international life and to ensure its combination with organizational and economic activity.

The more active the role of Marxist-Leninist theory in interpreting living practice is, the more successfully the improvement of socialist society is implemented. Social sciences research must be focused on the fundamental tasks of accelerating our society's progress and of its attainment of a new qualitative state.

The education of working people in the spirit of communist ideological commitment and devotion to the Soviet motherland, proletarian, socialist internationalism, a conscientious attitude toward labor and public property, and intolerance of everything that is alien to socialism, to our culture, and to our collectivist morality constitutes the main points in ideological work. The ideological commitment of the builders of communism is inseparable from honesty, conscientiousness, and decency.

The role of the mass news and propaganda media in implementing the party's economic strategy and social policy and in molding public consciousness is increasing.

Party organizations' activity in the sphere of cultural building must be aimed at resolving the tasks of increasingly fully satisfying people's spiritual demands and interests and at ensuring the conditions for the realization of their capabilities and for the meaningful utilization of free time. The role of literature and art in this is great. The party supports and will continue to support everything talented and imbued with the spirit of party-mindedness and popular spirit in this sphere.

The participation of all leading cadres, a comprehensive approach, and the unity of education at production, in studies, and at people's place of residence are the demands made on the organization of ideological work.

The main thing in education is the maximum specificity and individual work with the living person, whether he is a selfless working person or the bearer of an antisocialist morality.

The new, large-scale and complex tasks being resolved by our society make high demands on the party's entire political, ideological, and organizational activity. The fundamental restructuring of party work, the establishment in every party organization of an atmosphere of creativity, principled exactingness, and self-criticism, and the quest for effective new solutions of socioeconomic, scientific and technical, and ideological education problems are a matter of paramount importance. To call things by their proper names, to judge everything frankly, to provide objective information to higher party organs and the masses, and to display great exactingness and honesty always and in everything — all this must be the immutable rule in party work. It is necessary to develop criticism and self-criticism in every possible way, to step up the struggle against ostentation, and to correct those workers who pay lip service to restructuring but think and act according to obsolete schemes and are oversensitive to criticism. Any attempts to suppress healthy criticism and persecute people over it must be resolutely ended.

The main thing is to establish everywhere a businesslike and militant style of work and flexible, efficient methods and means of work.

Cadres are the party's invaluable asset. It is necessary to continue to pursue consistently and persistently a cadre policy that accords with present demands and party tasks. The decisive criteria in promoting and transferring cadres must be ideological and moral qualities, their real deeds, and their ability to vigorously implement the party's political line.

The face of our 20th century is determined by the liberation revolutions initiated by Great October. The progress of contemporary society is rightly linked with socialism. "World socialism," the congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report notes, "is a powerful international formation. It is based on a highly developed economy, a modern scientific base, and reliable military-political potential. Socialism constantly demonstrates the possibility of solving social problems on a fundamentally different — collectivist — basis and has led the countries traveling this path to greater heights of development." Socialism creates an increasingly firm barrier to the ideology and policy of war and militarism, reaction and violence, and all forms of misanthropy and actively promotes mankind's social progress.

The Political Report gives a profound and comprehensive characterization of modern capitalism, which under the influence and against the background of the scientific and technical revolution sharpens the conflict between the colossally increased productive forces and the private ownership nature of social relations. A further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism is taking place.

Under contemporary conditions imperialism represents a growing threat to the very existence of mankind. Its most monstrous result is militarism, which seeks to subject to its influence and interests the entire political machine of bourgeois society and to control its spiritual life and culture. It is precisely imperialism that is responsible for the wars and conflicts of our age, for unleashing and constantly spurring on the arms race, and for opening up new directions in it. Imperialism was the first to use nuclear weapons. It is now preparing to take a new and possibly irrevocable step — transferring the arms race to space. Imperialism is pushing mankind toward the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe, which threatens to destroy all intelligent life on earth.

The problem of war and peace is the most acute problem now facing mankind. Never before has such a terrible danger hung over it. But never before have there been such real opportunities to preserve and consolidate peace. The potential of the forces of peace is growing. The vigorous, consistently peace-loving policy of the socialist states and their strengthening economic and defense might are guarding peace. The overwhelming majority of Asian, African, and Latin American states are in favor of peace. The antiwar movements of the broadest people's masses on all continents are in favor of peace. And no matter how great the threat of war, the CPSU proceeds from the premise that world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to prevent war and to save mankind from disaster. This is the historic vocation of socialism and all progressive, peace-loving forces on our planet.

The main aim of the party's foreign policy strategy is to provide the Soviet people with the opportunity to work under conditions of lasting peace and freedom. Therefore the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of world peace remains the main direction of the party's activity in the international arena for the future.

The central direction in the USSR's foreign policy in the coming years must be the struggle to implement the program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the prevention of

another world war put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Under the conditions of the nuclear threat, objective conditions have emerged in which the struggle between capitalism and socialism can proceed only and exclusively in forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry.

The course of history is increasingly urgently demanding the organization of constructive, creative collaboration between states and peoples on a planet-wide scale. The real dialectic of contemporary world development lies in the combination of competition, the historical struggle between the two systems, and the growing trend toward objective interdependence and collaboration among the world community. A contradictory but interconnected, and in many respects integral, world emerges via the struggle of opposites. The congress noted the special importance of the principled "basic principles for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security" put forward in the Central Committee Political Report.

The CPSU's foreign policy course that takes into account the dynamism of the economic and political development of the world socialist system, with which the face of peace and of social progress is today more closely linked than ever. It is a course of honest, open relations with all communist parties and all states in the world socialist system and of a comradely exchange of opinions between them.

It is a course of socialist economic integration among the socialist community countries, of further developing the political cooperation among them, whose heart has been and remains the collaboration among the ruling communist parties, and improving and renewing its methods and forms, of mutual enrichment with thoughts, ideas, and experience of socialist building, and of seeking mutually acceptable solutions of the most complex problems.

It is a course of the unity of the international communist movement, which has nothing in common with uniformity and hierarchy, with interference by some parties in the affairs of others, or with a desire on the part of any party for a monopoly on the truth. It is a course of strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among communist and workers parties in the struggle for the common goals of peace and socialism.

It is a course of solidarity with the forces of social and national liberation, of close collaboration with the socialist-oriented countries, with revolutionary democratic parties, and with the Nonaligned Movement, and of developing contacts and cooperation with social democracy.

It is a course of expanding relations with everyone who opposes war and advocates international security and of closer cooperation for the sake of achieving success in the battle against nuclear war, success that will be a historic victory for all mankind and for each person on our planet.

In the resolution on the Political Report the 27th CPSU Congress resolved:

— to approve the CPSU Central Committee's political course and practical activity;

— to approve the propositions, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress and for all party organizations to be guided by them in their work.

The congress unanimously approved the new edition of the CPSU Program and the CPSU Statutes with proposed changes and adopted appropriate resolutions.

Resolutions approving the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report and the new statute relating to that commission were also unanimously approved.

N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000." The congress unanimously approved the Basic Guidelines and adopted an appropriate resolution.

The congress elected the party's central organs. A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 6 March. M.S. Gorbachev was unanimously elected Central Committee general secretary.

The 27th CPSU Congress is a historic milestone in the life of the party and the people. The general line that was adopted and approved of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating peace on earth is the main political result of the congress. The attention of the whole party, Soviet people, and the world public has been focused on the course and results of its work. Its decisions determine both the nature and pace of our advance for years and decades to come.

The Soviet people are greeting the congress decisions as their own decisions, are approving them, and are expressing love of and trust in the party and the readiness to work persistently, creatively, and enterprisingly for the glory of the motherland. The congress gave a powerful stimulus to scoring new successes in creative work and in achieving a new qualitative state of our society. The congress, M.S. Gorbachev said in his closing speech, "set a high moral and spiritual tone for the party's activity and the life of the whole country."

The paramount task is to convey the essence and the spirit of the congress decisions to every party organization, every Communist, and every Soviet person and to efficiently organize their unconditional fulfillment. A decisive role in this belongs to party organizations, which are called upon to head the masses in their struggle and labor at the sharp breakthrough in our country's history. It is the paramount task of the mass news and propaganda media — the press, radio, and television — to help the party propagandize, explain, and organize the fulfillment of the congress decisions.

Our plans are difficult and imposing. But they can and must be fulfilled. The guarantee of that is our wonderful, industrious people. The guarantee of that is the party, the party of Bolsheviks and Communists that has traveled an incomparable path of struggle and creation. The guarantee of that is the tremendous

potential of socialism, the living creativity of the masses, and the support for the party's ideas and deeds from the working class, the peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and the whole Soviet people. The party and the people will accomplish everything and will successfully implement the cause of communist creation.

Shishlin Comments on Significance of Congress

LD072130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] As you know, 1986 has been designated by the UN as the Year of Peace. And I think that on this day in March, immediately after the completion of the 27th CPSU Congress, we are already entitled to say that our country has made a very substantial contribution to making 1986 indeed a year for strengthening peace and radically improving the world political climate.

The work of the 27th CPSU Congress has shown that Soviet communists are building no illusions as to the nature of the time we are living through. No, this is a very difficult time in human history, a difficult point in the development of international events. And Soviet Communists are mapping out an absolutely balanced, realistic, honest, and open course in international affairs. The reference points by which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is guided in the international sphere remain unchanged: our aims are to strengthen peace, develop peaceful cooperation and firmly establish the norms of peaceful coexistence in our relations with states having different social systems. But the 27th congress has introduced much that is new in ways of achieving these objectives.

The ideas set forth in the Central Committee Political Report and in the course of discussion at the congress indicate that the scope for strengthening peace is expanding. Above all, I think what makes Soviet foreign policy initiatives so promising is the fact that these initiatives have incorporated all that was sound and sensible in the broad international discussions that have taken place, say, over the past year. Furthermore, the Soviet initiatives are forward looking in that they are in tune with the aspirations, interests and demands of international development.

The next thing I would like to draw attention to is that all channels of communication are open. All the possibilities for a fruitful political dialogue, even with such very difficult partners as the United States, are open. And obviously one cannot fail to mention that the reaction to the congress — not a simple reaction, of course, but on the whole deeply positive — on the part of the international public is not only a spiritual factor, but also a solidly political one.

Congress Resolutions Ratify Official Documents

Amendments to CPSU Statutes

PM071427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress: On Amendments to the CPSU Statutes" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] The text of the Statutes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with the amendments submitted to them is ratified.

New Party Program

PM071425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress: On the New Edition of the CPSU Program" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] The new edition of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is ratified.

Statute on Auditing Commission

PM071303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress: On the Statute on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] 1. To ratify the Statute on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

2. To instruct the CPSU Central Committee in conjunction with the CPSU Central Auditing Commission to elaborate, on the basis of this statute, the corresponding statute on the Auditing Commission of the republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations.

Basic Guidelines

PM081834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

["27th CPSU Congress Resolution on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, the 27th CPSU Congress notes that the draft Basic Guidelines accord with the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party's general course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and the tasks of intensifying the national economy on the basis of technical progress, ensuring the steady improvement of the people's well-being, and maintaining

the country's defense capability at the requisite level.

The 27th CPSU Congress decrees that:

1. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 be ratified.

2. That the USSR Council of Ministers elaborate in accordance with the Bsasic Guidelines a draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 with targets specified for the years of the 5-year plan, for USSR ministries and departments, for union republics, and for the most important economic regions, and submit it for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet in May 1986.

The 5-year plan should envisage the implementation of targets and measures laid down by the Basic Guidelines for increasing the rate and improving the effectiveness of economic development and for achieving further improvements in the Soviet people's living standard. During the elaboration of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to examine proposals submitted at the 27th CPSU Congress and during the report and election campaign in the party and the nationwide discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and draft Basic Guidelines.

3. The 27th CPSU Congress regards the high-quality elaboration and organization of the efficient fulfillment of the new 5-year plan as a very important economic and political task for all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to ensure a fundamental breakthrough in work, to mobilize our resources and potential more fully, and to bring into play all reserves for the unconditional fulfillment of the projected plans. The rate of progress in all spheres of socioeconomic development is to be increased by providing scope for the masses' creative initiative and by strengthening discipline and order.

The congress expresses firm confidence that under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people will achieve new successes in communist building and in strengthening our socialist motherland's might.

Central Auditing Commission Statute on Activities

PM071537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86
Second Edition p 10

["Statute on the CPSU Central Auditing Commission" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] 1. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission is elected by the CPSU Congress for the same term and by the same procedure as established for the election of the CPSU Central Committee.

The number of staff on the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the party congress.

2. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission submits, within the limits of its functions, a resolution on the activity of the central party organs to the CPSU congress and gives an account of its work to the congress.

3. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission reviews observance of established procedures, the work connected with the examination of letters, applications, and complaints from working people by central party organs, the correct execution of the party budget, including the payment, acceptance, and accounting of party member contributions, and also the financial and economic activities of CPSU Central Committee enterprises and institutions.

4. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission renders methodical [metodicheskaya]assistance to the auditing commissions of union republic communist parties and of kray and oblast party organizations.

5. Sessions of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission are convened no less than once every 6 months.

The Central Auditing Commission elects a bureau for the daily management of its work.

6. The question of withdrawing members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission from the staff of the commission is resolved at its session following the procedure stipulated by the CPSU Statutes.

7. Members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission attend party Central Committee plenums.

The chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission or, in his absence, the deputy chairman, attends sessions of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat.

8. In the performance of their duties, members of the Central Auditing Commission use all documents with bearing on the commission's activities, both received by the Central Auditing Commission directly and at the disposal of the central party organs.

9. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission comiles the corresponding acts in accordance with audit results. The organs, enterprises, and institutions under review examine these acts following the mandatory procedure and communicate to the Central Auditing Commission on the implementation of the observations and proposals contained in the acts.

10. The CPSU Central Auditing Commission performs its practical activities with the assistance of a small apparatus maintained by means from the party budget. In necessary instances, it recruits specialists from among CPSU members to conduct auditing work.

Foreign Delegations to Congress Begin Departing

PRAVDA Report
PM101053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 86
Second Edition p 10

[TASS report: "Foreign Delegations Depart"]

[Text] The following delegations have left the Soviet Union after attending the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

The MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] headed by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar;

The SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

The Workers Party of Korea (WPK) headed by Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council;

The MPRP headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium;

The PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council;

The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania;

The CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;

The Portuguese Communist Party headed by party Secretary General A. Cunhal;

The Italian Communist Party, headed by U. Pecchioli, member of the of the party Directorate and Secretariat;

The Norwegian Communist Party headed by party Chairman H. Kleven;

The Belgian Communist Party headed by party Chairman L. van Geyt;

The Swiss Labor Party headed by party General Secretary A. Magnin;

The San Marino Communist Party headed by party Secretary General G. Ghiotti;

The Swedish Left Party-Communists headed by party Chairman L. Werner;

The Swedish Workers Party-Communists headed by party Chairman R. Hagel;

The Sudanese Communist Party headed by party Central Committee General Secretary M. al-Nuqd;

The South African Communist Party headed by party National Chairman J Slovo;

The United Party of Haitian Communists — party Central Committee Secretary General R. Theodore;

The Dominican Communist Party — party Secretary General N. Isa Conde;

The Communist Party of Guadeloupe — party Secretary General G. Daninthe;

The Martinique Communist Party — party Secretary General A. Nicolas;

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party headed by party Chairman and President of Angola J.E. dos Santos;

The General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (SPLAJ), headed by member of the SPLAJ Revolutionary Leadership 'A.S. Jallud;

The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, headed by party Chairman W. Junblatt;

The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma;

The Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) headed by Kingunga Ngombale Mwiru, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party National Executive Committee;

The Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) headed by P.V. Obeng, member of the PNDC and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries (prime minister);

The African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) headed by P. Pires, party secretary general and prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde;

The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Alda Graca do Espirito Santo, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Popular Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;

The British Labour Party headed by member of the party leadership G. Robertson;

The Spanish Socialist Workers Party — party Executive Committee Member S. Fernandez Morera;

The Italian Socialist Party headed by party Deputy Political Secretary C. Martelli;

The Malta Labor Party — party secretary for international affairs Brincat;

The Netherlands Labor Party — party Secretary for International Affairs M. van Traa;

The Socialist Union of the People's Forces of Morocco — party Politburo Member A. Yousif;

The Socialist Destourian Party of Tunisia headed by Political Bureau member, party director, the Tunisian Minister H. Bakouche;

The Finnish Social Democratic party headed by party Secretary E. Liikanen;

The French Socialist Party headed by J. Huntzinger, member of the party Steering Committee and Executive Bureau;

The Social Democratic Workers Party of Sweden — *ARBETET* Chief Editor L. Engqvist;

The Japanese Socialist Party headed by party Central Executive Committee Deputy Chairman S. Muto;

The Indian National Congress-Indira headed by party Deputy Chairman A. Singh;

WFTU Chairman S. Gaspar and WFTU Secretary General I. Zakaria;

WIDF General Secretary M. Vire-Tuominen;

International Organization of Journalists General Secretary J. Kubka.

The delegations were seen off by:

CPSU Central Committee Politburo members G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, and V.M. Chebrikov; Central Committee Politburo Candidate Cember V.I. Dolgikh; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A.P. Biryukova, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, and A.N. Yakovlev; CPSU Central Auditing Commission Chairman I.V. Kapitonov; CPSU Central Committee Members A.N. Aksenov, A.K. Antonov, I.V. Arkhipov, Yu.P. Batalin, V.I. Brovikov, A.I. Volskiy, L.I. Grekov, V.V. Zagladin, V.M. Kamentsev, V.G. Klyuyev, V.I. Kochemasov, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.P. Lomakin, A.I. Lukyanov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, A.G. Melnikov, V.S. Murakhovskiy, V.P. Orlov, V.Ya. Pavlov, V.N. Ptitsyn, O.B. Rakhmanin, N.I. Savinkin, Ye.I. Sizenko, I.S. Silayev, P.A. Smolskiy, B.I. Stukalin, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, B.Ye. Shcherbina, and G.A. Yagodin; CPSU Central Committee Candidate Members L.F. Bobykin, K.N. Brutents, A.I. Iyevlev, M.F. Nenashev, K.Ye. Fomichenko, A.I. Shitov, and N.M. Shubnikov; CPSU Central Auditing Commission Members A.M. Subbotin and A.P. Kharlamov; CPSU Central Committee Deputy Section Chiefs Yu.S. Afanasyev, Yu.A. Belik, G.A. Kiselev, I.I. Kovalenko, M.I. Polyakov, M.N. Smirnovskiy, O.A. Chukanov, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov; and other officials.

Further Departures

LD090341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The following delegations, which at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, have left the Soviet Union: of the Communist Party Of India, the Communist Party of Canada, the Communist Party of Japan, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Chile, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Communist Party of Turkey, the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, the Sandinista Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua, the Yemeni Socialist Party, and also delegations of other parties.

They were seen off by Comrades Demichev, Yeltsin, Talyzin, and other officials.

Cuba's Fidel Castro

PM101001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 86 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro's Departure"]

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party delegation headed by F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, has left the Soviet Union. It participated in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; CPSU Central Committee Members A.S. Kapto, G.I. Marchuk, O.B. Rakhmanin, and S.V. Chervonenko; and also G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and other officials.

Le Duan Stays for 'Holiday'

LD072134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Delegation which took part in the work of the 27th party congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee have left the Soviet Union: The Vietnamese Communist Party; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Phomvihan; the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Comrade Belovski; the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin; the United States

Communist Party, headed by Comrade Hall; the French Communist Party, headed by Comrade Plissonnier; the German Communist Party, headed by Comrade Mies; the Greek Communist party, headed by Comrade Florakis; the Communist Party of Austria, headed by Comrade Muhri; the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Comrade Sanchez Montero; the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain, headed by Comrade Callegoi; the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, headed by Comrade Schmitt; the Communist Party of Denmark, headed by Comrade Jensen; the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), headed by Comrade Papaioannou; the Communist Party of Great Britain, headed by Comrade McLennan; the Finnish Communist Party — Comrade Aalto, the party chairman, Comrade Poikolainen, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and delegations from other countries.

The delegations were seen off by: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Zaykov, and Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Solovyev, and Talyzin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; and other comrades.

Le Duan, the general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee has stayed on for a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Correction to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Sourcelines

Since 26 February Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian has been publishing only one issue per day. In view of this, please correct the sourceline information on the articles listed below to read "Single Edition" instead of "Second Edition." (All items were published in Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplements.)

Supplement dated 27 February: page O 3, item headlined "Further on Foreign Relations";

Supplement dated 28 February: page O 28, item headlined "Army Paper Echoes Gorbachev Call for Change";

Supplement dated 6 March: page O 18, item headlined "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial on Ryzhkov Report."

Correction to Central Auditing Commission Members

This correction applies to the item headlined "New CPSU Central Auditing Commission Members" published on pages O 2 and O 3 in the 7 March Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement:

Page O 2, line 3 of item, name should read "Ya.Ya. Vagris" (correcting spelling of last name);

Page O 3, line 3, name should read "R.-B.I. Songayla" (correcting spelling of last name).

Falin Elected APN Board Chairman; Naumov Retires
LD101454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (TASS) — A Council of Constitutors of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY [APN] meeting was held today. The council released Pavel Naumov from his duties as chairman of the board of APN in connection with his retirement on pension. He was thanked for his many years of fruitful work at the agency. Valentin Falin was elected chairman of the board of APN.

Fedorchuk Assigned to Soviet Army Inspectorate
AU091457 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 9 Mar 86

[By Pierre Bocev]

[Text] Moscow, March 9 (AFP) — General Vitaliy Fedorchuk, who was abruptly moved from his position as interior minister on January 25, has been assigned to the Inspectorate of the Soviet Army, it was reliably learned here Sunday. The inspector position, which lacks prestige and is tantamount to semi-retirement, is consistent with previous speculation that Gen. Fedorchuk has been disgraced. Exactly why he may have been disgraced has not been made clear, although Mr. Fedorchuk is thought to have had ties with the late President Leonid Bezhnev, who has fallen from favour under the new regime of Mikhail Gorbachav. The theory of his disgrace gained ground last week when he failed to be elected to the Central Committee at the close of the 27th Communist Party Congress.

Gen. Fedorchuk's predecessor, Nikolay Shchelokov, publicly disgraced and sacked in 1982, was also made army inspector before he committed suicide to avoid prosecution for charges that were reportedly related to corruption.

The announcement of Gen. Fedorchuk's replacement in an official communique baffled the most seasoned Kremlin watchers, who were unable immediately to predict whether it would mean disgrace or promotion. Born in the Ukraine in 1918, he spent the war in counter-espionage, then worked after the war in occupied Austria. He became KGB chief in the Ukraine in 1970, a post he held until becoming interior minister in 1982. The duties of an army inspector are purely honorary and do not involve any real work. The job has been used as a form of semi-retirement since Brezhnev decided that soldiers above a certain rank should "die in their boots". Vitaliy Fedorchuk has been an army general since 1982.

RSFR Justice Minister Previews Law Reforms
AU051723 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 5 Mar 86 p 3

[Report on "exclsusive interview" given by Aleksandr Sukharev, Association of Soviet Jurists' chairman, to *VOLKSSTIMME* correspondents Otto Janecek and ErichFeichtinger in Moscow — date not given]

[Text] Major changes in legislation — possibly even including the abolition of capital punihnent — were announced by Aleksandr Sukharev, RSFSR Minister of Justice and chairman of the Association of Soviet Jurists, in a *VOLKSSTIMME* interview. In his political report Mikhail Gorbachev had said, "Recently much has been achieved to strengthen legal order in all spheres of societal life," and "We are faced with the task of continuing to improve the quality of Soviet laws." We asked Minister Sukharev to give us some details on this.

He sees three main directions in the current development. First, legislation has to be improved and in this connection, the obligation to give an accountability report is to be increased. Second, it is necessary to combat alcoholism not only on a moral basis, but also with legal means. And third, it is intended to raise the obligation of communists, party functionaries, and "all functionaries of the hierarchy" to give an accountability report.

The new laws which are being worked out concern combating speculation and "income without work," strengthening people's control, and the obligation to give an accountability report in the entire state and economic system. It is also envisaged to introduce some sort of rotation system for cadres.

Society's Sensibility Is Increasing

But this does not mean that societal affairs have deteriorated compared with the past. On the contrary, in the long run the crime rate has been decreasing in the Soviet Union — there are, of course, some ups and downs over certain periods of time. But: "Society's sensibility is increasing. We do not want to put up with crime any longer. The press will be more and more intolerant. This is the development. I guarantee this."

Concerning the question of corruption, the justice minister said: "Let us look at how it is countered in the West. There, these affairs are unveiled before elections because the political parties fight each other. Do the people participate in this? No. People cannot check on a Flick. In our country, however, all documents are open to inspection, all accounts can be examined by the people's control. This also applies to my ministry."

We wanted to know if certain aspects of the problem are not linked with the low salaries of certain occupational groups.

The minister said: "In our country the differences in income are not as large as in the West. Bribers and bribed exist only in those sectors where nothing is done against them, where people's control does not work. Cases like those in Uzbekistan, in Rostov, in parts of Moscow are not the general picture; they are local incidents. However, I do not want to say with these arguments that certain salaries should not be raised."

Future draft bills will also be aimed at making possible some sort of small business in the sector of services, craftsmanship, and trade. (Now repair and service work is often done illicitly and the material is frequently stolen from the enterprise by the moonlighters.)

U.S. Jurists Had No Objections to the Legal System

Concerning the so-called human rights campaign which is waged

against the Soviet Union by the West: "This campaign will continue, it is a part of the West's strategy."

Sukharev recalled that last year alone 1,800 U.S. jurists visited the Soviet Union. As experts they did not have any objections to the Soviet legal system.

The minister stated: "I visited the United States and there I spoke with the chief justice of the Supreme Court. He was not against our legal system. Experts do not say the things that journalists, who are paid for this, write in the papers. The whole campaign is only possible because the people in the West know too little about our life and our legal system."

"It is nonsense to say we imprison people because their opinions differ in some respects from those of the party," the minister says angrily and continues, "In each family there are people who are not content, who hold a different opinion. I am a communist, my mother is strictly religious and sometimes I even have to take her to church by car. My mother, for instance, also thinks that my brother should earn more than I. She says: You only make phone calls and he works with machine tools. There are so many different opinions; it would really be ridiculous to imprison people for that."

Party Members Before the Court

Concerning the general trend in Soviet legislation, Aleksandr Sukharev said it goes toward more lenient punishment for first offenders and toward more social integration for them; only in the case of those who fall back into crime and in the case of certain crimes will there be more severe punishment. Before the April plenary session there were cases in which party members only received a party penalty and were not handed over to the judicial authorities. This is now at an end. The minister says: "Everybody is equal before the law, but there are also psychological aspects and I think that, in the future, judges will punish communists more severely." At present, the question of capital punishment is being discussed and the main direction points to its abolition. The minister also explained why capital punishment was introduced: Due to humanitarian considerations there is no life imprisonment in the Soviet Union. The maximum penalty consists of 10 to 15 years in prison. But after the war a special situation arose. Nobody would have accepted collaborators getting away with such low prison terms — thus the justice minister considers capital punishment as a "temporary and extraordinary measure" and as an opponent of capital punishment he will vote for its abolition.

Obituary Published for RSFSR Ex-Minister
PM041734 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Mar 86 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Yevgeniy Georgiyevich Trubitsyn]

[Excerpts] Yevgeniy Georgiyevich Trubitsyn, eminent organizer of transport, CPSU member since 1941, personal pensioner of union status, and former RSFSR minister of automative transport, died 2 March 1986 after a prolonged illness. Ye.G. Trubitsyn was born 11 November 1911 in the Ukrainian city of Gorlovka.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.I. Dolgikh, V.P. Nikonov, V.P. Orlov, V.K. Gusev, L.B. Yerm in, L.A. Gorshkov, N.I. Maslennikov, I.Ye. Birykov, K.V. Kulayev, Yu.S. Sukhin, V.A. Brukhonov, L.V. Bagrov, I.P. Trofimov, V.K. Filippov, L.A. Yakovlev, A.N. Lokhov, V.S. Andreyev, A.K. Vasilyev, V.D. Medvedev, A.S. Panteleyev, A.A. Suvorov, A.A. Shevchuk, N.S. Korolev, V.V. Mironov.

Briefs

All-Union Banner Awards — The Challenge Order of the Red Banner awards of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee have been presented in Azerbaijan SSR. The work collectives have been decorated with the Red Banner for their success in the all-union socialist competition in 1985. The lofty award of the homeland was presented to Nakhichevan ASSR by Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, presented the Red Banner award to the Electrical [word indistinct] Union in Sumgati and Boris Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Party Committee, presented the award to the 23d CPSU Congress Kolkhoz in (?Vargashinskiy) Rayon. [Excerpt] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 12 Feb 86 GF*]

New Publishing Complex — In Orel construction has begun on a newspaper and magazine publishing complex consisting of a typography, a 12-story editorial and publishing block, engineering facilities and warehouses. It will publish local papers and magazines, as well as *PRAVDA*, *IZVESTIYA*, *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*, and other central papers for Kursk, Bryansk, Kaluga and Lipetsk Oblasts; the complex will also publish the magazines *ZDOROVYE* and *CHELOVEK I ZAKON*, and various soft-backed books. The complex will be operational at the end of the current 5-Year plan. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 11 Feb 86 LD*]

Per Capita Income Increases — Moscow, February 24 TASS — The past five-year plan period (1981-1985) has witnessed a rise in the material and cultural standards of all social strata and groups of the population. Real per capita incomes went up 11 per cent, Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Labour and Social Matters, told TASS. Real per capita incomes are planned to be raised by another 13-15 per cent in the U.S.S.R. in 1986-1990. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 24 Feb 86 LD*]

Basic Guidelines Crucial to Economic Strategy

PM051554 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Time of Vigorous Action"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is continuing its work. The report "On the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000" delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was listened to with great attention. In the report the congress' political directives are translated into the specific language of practical actions and broad prospects for economic and cultural building are mapped out.

The party's program objectives, which are to be achieved by the end of the current century, determine the most important avenues for qualitative transformations of society's productive forces and social development. To unswervingly follow this course means to achieve, primarily, an increase in economic growth rates on a qualitatively new basis — the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the structural reordering of the economy, and the application of effective forms of management and labor oprganization and incentive.

The 12th 5-Year Plan is the first, and an extremely crucial, stage in the implementation of the party's long-term economic strategy. This is precisely the 5-year plan which is to set the national economy on a trajectory toward development, which by the end of the century will double the volumes of national income and industrial production and create an economic potential approximately equal to that accumulated in all the preceding years of Soviet power.

The party's present-day economic course has been verified taking account of the opinion of the broad masses, objective assessments of the results of the last 5-year plan, and the serious shortcomings in production organization and management revealed with party-minded principledness. The necessary conclusions for the future have been made; now the main thing is to consistently and persistently implement the party's strategic line, utilizing all the advantages and potential of the planned economy for this purpose.

The party is setting the task of raising the people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level. It is first and foremost a question of solving the social problems in the main sphere of man's life — his labor activity. The priority objective of the party's long-term social policy is to more than halve the proportion of manual labor and release over 20 million people from unskilled work. Its other important objectives are to achieve full satisfaction of the population's growing demand for high-quality goods and services, provide a separate apartment for practically every Soviet family, and radically improve the entire sphere of social services.

To scale these heights of people's prosperity within the planned deadlines will require a substantial increase in social production efficiency and an acceleration of economic development rates. And not by increasing consumption of resources. Intensification across the entire front — not of individual sectors, irrespective of their importance, but of the national economy as a whole — this is the sole and the only path of acceleration.

Every sector and republic, every ministry and enterprise must have precise production reference points and clear plans — of a kind which will provide scope for mass initiative and creativity and orient the masses toward genuinely revolutionary transformations. Today this is the most important political task of party and economic organs, all social organizations, and every labor collective. Its practical essence lies in shifting the center of attention from quantitative to qualitative indicators, from interim to end results, from the buildup to the renewal of fixed capital.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the priority in industry is given to machine-building, which must provide the national economy with resource-saving equipment and create the conditions for a breakthrough in the vanguard areas of scientific and technical progress. The retooling and reconstruction of production will be closely combined with vitally important new construction. For the first time it is planned to obtain the entire increase in national income from labor productivity growth in all sectors of material production. Today any engineering and economic decision must be viewed from the standpoint of constantly increasing the contribution made by science and technology and making all possible savings.

The new 5-year plan must become a breakthrough period in all respects; primarily from the viewpoint of organizing the fulfillment of plans and strengthening contract discipline. The plan is a law and norm of socialist economic management. And a political assessment should be made of any attempt to deviate from this most important principle.

Centralized planned leadership of the economy is a great gain and fundamental advantage of socialism. And it is immutable. At the same time there will be a resolute broadening of the frontiers of enterprise and association independence, an increase in their responsibility for end results, and a deepening of financial autonomy. Implementing this in practice means establishing a strict dependence between what a labor collective has done and the funds which it has earned. There can be no other way: What we make is ours and that is how we will live.

It is now a matter of really achieving profound changes and making vigorous action a daily practical reality for everybody and in everything. Only through the determination, energy, and persistence of the millions can the tasks set by the party be implemented. They are in keeping with Soviet people's vital interests, their hopes for the future, and our ideals and peaceful aspirations.

Vega Spacecraft Study Halley's Comet in Detail

Vega-1 Transmits Photos

LD071449 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 7 TASS — The Soviet automatic craft *Vega-1* has passed through the gas-and-dust shroud of Halley's Comet that has been attracting mankind's attention for over two millenia. More than five hundred TV pictures of this celestial visitor have been taken by *Vega-1*.

These days five craft, including two Soviet probes, *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*, have been closely watching the comet. Comets remain the least studied objects of the solar system although several of them are discovered every year.

Halley's Comet has been known to people at least since the year 240 B.C. Its appearance once in 75-76 years in those remote times were received as an evil omen portending earthquakes, droughts, floods or wars.

At present Halley's Comet is being met by probing craft of which two were launched by Japan, two by the Soviet Union and one by members of the European space research organization. They will carryout different tasks, helping each other.

The pictures sent back to earth by *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* will enable European researchers to check the trajectory so that their craft, *Giotto*, could pass approximately within 300 miles of the nucleus and take thousands of pictures on the way.

The comet is also being watched from the ground, at the Zelenchuk astro-physical observatory in the North Caucasus. There, the comet was photographed in September, 1984 when its luminosity was approximately five-millions of that of the weakest stars.

Scientists speaking different languages have now gathered at the space research institute under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which receives incoming information from board the Vega craft. Apart from Soviet scientists the Vega project involves specialists from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the FRG, France and Czechoslovakia. Scientists from the USA are also present in the hall.

There was a telephone call at the editorial board of one of Moscow's newspapers. A female voice asked: "What has happened to the Halley's Comet? Why is it not visible?" It turned out that this woman, Zinayda Yefromva from Moscow, watched the comet in the Crimea in 1910.

Vega-2 Passes Comet

LD090949 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] The second Soviet interplanetary probe *Vega-2* has passed Halley's Comet. It came even closer to the nucleus of the comet than the other Soviet probe *Vega-1* to the distance of some 8,000 km. It broadcast a clear picture of the head part of the comet, including the nucleus. Millions of people were able to see the images thanks to the Intervision Network. The images confirmed the information reported by the first Vega: The nucleus of the comet is solid and surrounded by a thick layer of dust.

The Institute for Space Studies has announced that on Monday, after retrieval, the first reports will be issued by scientists about the information reported by Vega today. Professor Vyacheslav Balebanov stressed that outstanding Soviet technology helped to conduct absolutely new studies. He said that now humanity would have a new idea of the comet.

International Effort

LD091210 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 9 TASS — The comprehensive, multi-purpose programme for the study of Halley's Comet by means of the Soviet automatic stations *Vega-1* and *Vega-2*, which was outlined by scientists and experts and the member-countries of the international "Venus-Halley's Comet" project, has been implemented in full.

At 10.20 hours Moscow time today the *Vega-2* station passed the nucleus of Halley's Comet at a minimum pre-calculated distance of 8,200 kilometres. Television photography, a study of the physical and chemical characterstics of the nucleus and of the inner regions of the gas-and-dust shell of the comet was carried out. A large volume of information has been received about the dynamic properties, structure and composition of that celestial body.

The television system of the *Vega-2* station carried out the first study of the comet on March 7 when they were divided by a distance of 14 million kilometres. The main session of scientific research was carried out on March 9.

Nearly 700 pictures of the comet made in various zones of the optical spectrum have been obtained by means of television equipment of the *Vega-2* station. Valuable information about the physical and chemical properties of the nucleus and the processes occurring in the gas-and-dust shell around it have been sent back to earth.

The Space Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and other Soviet centres are processing the incoming information jointly with the organisations of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USA, France, the FRG and Czechoslovakia, which took part in work under the international "Venus-Halley's Comet" project. The results of the trajectory measurements made during the communication sessions with the *Vega-2* station are being processed and will be sent to the administration of the European Space Agency for a more accurate guidance of the *Giotto* spacecraft, which is to fly past the cometary nucleus on March 13.

The flight of the two Soviet Vega automatic interplanetary stations to Halley's Comet opens a new stage in the study of the laws of the formation and development of the solar system. It is for the first time after flights towards planets that spacecraft were sent to study a small celestial body. The unique data obtained by the *Vega-1* and *Vega-2* stations in the course of direct

measurements of characteristics and composition of the properties of the cometary substance are of a worldwide scientific significance and broaden the scientific ideas about the initial stages in the formation of the planetary systems, make a tremendous contribution to the science of the universe.

The new remarkable achievement of Soviet cosmonautics is the first step on the way of implementing the history-making decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU on a further study and exploration of outer space with peaceful aims for the benefit of the whole mankind.

The successful implementation of the big international project for the study of Venus and Halley's Comet, in which large teams of scientists and experts of socialist and capitalist countries took part, demonstrates the real opportunities and broad vistas in the peaceful exploration of outer space through pooling the efforts of different states.

Studies Continue

LD091650 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 9 TASS — TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports from the Press Center of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR: As the clock showed 10 hours 20 minutes Moscow time, the moment when the second Soviet space probe, *Vega-2*, was to be making its closest approach to Halley's Comet and transmitting valuable data about that mysterious heavenly body back to earth, the excitement among the people following the experiment reached its peak.

"All's going right under the program," came on the voice of the commentator, an expert involved with the international project "Vega" (The Russian abbreviation for Venus and Halley's Comet).

The comet could now be seen clearly and distinctly, to the delight of the hundreds of specialists, scientists and engineers of the nine countries participating in the unique experiment, who had been loking forward to this moment eagerly ever since *Vega-2* was blasted off from the Soviet space launch site Baykonur in December 1984.

The comet's closeups sent in by that interplanetary craft as well as the earlier pictures from its sister probe *Vega-1* meant that the two completed their space treks successfully. "The pictures received today, I should say, show a greater sharpness and contrast range than the ones beamed back by *Vega-1*," commented Lev Mukhin of the Space Research Institute.

As more images came on view, experts explained their better quality by *Vega-2* coasting along just 8,200 kilometers from the comet's nucleus, while *Vega-1* had not come closer than some 9,000 kilometers. Besides, the solar wind today was weaker as it was calmer on the sun than at the time of the first probe's rendezvous with the comet.

The latter's state too was not as active as then and so the dust cloud around it was less dense. Experts explained the fact as depending on the comet's rotation around its own axis.

Asked about the makeup of the nucleus of Halley's Comet, they said it most likely consists of ice and mineral compounds. Some of the earthlings will perhaps be disappointed to learn that the heavenly stranger is just a huge dirty snowball but scientists found nothing sensational about the fact as they had expected just that.

Newsmen also asked about the role of comets in the origination of life on earth. There is, indeed, a hypothesis that it is comets that can carry living matter from one place to another across the universe. Some scientists even take the view that the radioactive isotope of aluminium, which is contained in some comets, can heat them from inside to produce intra-comet lakes, or a kind of base for the formation of organic compounds. This is why individual specialists do not rule out that comets played a certain role in the formation of the atmosphere and the ocean on earth. These are as yet, of course, merely hypotheses but it is excluded that thanks to the Vegas humanity will be able to delve into some of the riddles of the universe.

Sagdayev Comments on Findings

LD102321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Report by correspondent S. Slipchenko under the caption: Encounter With Halley's Comet, at 10 March News Conference in Moscow With Academician Roald Sagdeyev, "Scientific leader" of the "Vega" project, director of the Moscow Space Research Institute; portions within quotation marks are recorded —from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] "The journalists are (?impatient). They want to understand everything and feel the comet matter. However, Academician Sagdeyev, the scientific leader of the "Vega" project as he is now known, the chief author and executor of the idea of studying Halley's Comet, explained that the scientists work is only beginning."

[Sagdeyev] "Comrades, we are now at the very beginning of extremely long and laborious work in processing data from this experiment, because, as you can imagine, data acquired in real time in the space of a brief moment cannot be immediately presented as interpreted.

"The type of cosmic body which we have now encountered and studied at a close distance for the first time, and all the phenomena occurring around it up to a distance of millions of kilometers, is, as is now becoming clear, undergoing various stages of transformation: First, it is simply gas and dust, then plasma appears, followed by an interaction of all these elements with the interplanetary magnetic field. All of this which is now unfolding before us in its entirety is an absolutely amazing picture. However, we are still waiting for *Giotto* which should clear up, simply, very important final points. For we have not yet gotten closer than several thousand kilometers, where a cavity is expected completely devoid of a magnetic field. This is the ionosphere."

[Slipchenko] "Today's news conference was brief, because the leading scientists were hurrying to the Space Research Institute, to its rooms, where Moscow schoolchildren and children of

foreign diplomats and scientists working in the Soviet Union were waiting. This was the first acquaintance with the secrets of the universe for Soviet and U.S. schoolchildren. Academician Sagdeyev and Carl Sagan, president of the U.S. Planetary Society, were perhaps more excited than at the news conference. Passing on the baton, they called the meeting for Halley's Comet approaches the sun and earth only once every 76 years and most likely only the youngest participant at this meeting will be able to see it on its 31st approach to earth. Scientists are now setting up a data bank on Halley's Comet for future generations. The children also were told about this. It may be possible perhaps in decades to come to escort the comet or take a sample of the nucleus matter. However, it is other generations of people who will be able to do this.

"Scientists of the international space experiment dedicated this meeting to Christa McAuliffe, the U.S. teacher who was an astronaut for only 74 seconds. The Vega experiment will provide information for basic sciences, will expand people's knowledge about the universe and about our planet, even the very first results reported today at the meeting with specialists are changing existing theories and ideas. Scientists are cautious in their assessments. All the same, here is some of the information they shared with me: The comet's nucleus is irregular in form; the comet's matter contains organic compounds; strong jets of gaseous emissions are observed from the nucleus; the emissions are now coming from the side illuminated by the sun. After processing [posle obrabotki budet priveden], a chemical composition, the mass of particles, and many other parameters of Halley's Comet will be deduced."

Press Conference Held

LD071938 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 7 TASS — TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports from the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

The experiment of the direct study of Halley's Comet, which is extremely interesting for scientists, with the help of Soviet interplanetary stations, the first in the history of humanity, was discussed today at a meeting of heads of this most complicated project with Soviet and foreign journalists. All the data obtained in the course of the implementation of the Vega project, as well as information transmitted by the Japanese space apparatus and that of the European Space Agency will be brought together, analyzed and summed up.

Dr Vasiliy Moroz, a worker of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who addressed the journalists destroyed the myth about the double nucleus of the comet, although some of the photos beamed to the earth showed something resembling it.

"Most probably, the central part of the comet has a complex structure. The nucleus itself is of irregular shape. Quite possible, it was the reason for distortions on the photos. A closer study of the photos makes us believe that there is a single nucleus. However, one cannot rule out a possibility of the existence of comets made up of two or more bodies," Dr Moroz said.

Scientists hope that the analysis of the data obtained will provide new information about the origin of our planet and of the universe. Perhaps, we shall be able to find and study the parent matter, the deputy science director of the Vega project Vyacheslav Balebanov said.

The idea was expressed at the press conference that if organic molecules were found in the comet matter, this would prove the hypothesis about comets being carriers of sources of life in the universe. Scientists do not rule out a possibility of the formation of pre-biological molecules in the interstellar space.

Crews Training for Mir Orbital Station

LD071127 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The main and backup crews chosen for a maiden mission aboard the Mir obiting station are completing their training in the Baykonur space center. The Mir, which belongs to a new generation of orbiting stations, was launched late last month. General Vladimir Shatalov, director of the Soviet cosmonauts' training program, has spoken highly of its capabilities, saying the station could receive six space ship at a time. The station is to help create a major scientific complex in orbit.

Artic Expedition in Chokurdah Meets Difficulties

LD102028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; special correspondent A. Ukhov report and interview with pilot A.D. Koveshnikov from the *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* Artic expedition settlement of Chokurdah in northern Yakutia]

[Text] [Ukhov] From here the regular group of the expedition used to fly off to SP-26 [North Pole ice-floe drifting station No 26] and it is here that the group should be returning from the SP-27 drifting station. But on SP-27 the situation is now very complicated. The landing strip which the winter shift has been building for nearly 3 months has split. A fissure has split it in two, so the length of the strip is now only 600 meters. The situation is further compounded by the fact that the tractor has been left on a 300-meter fragment of the ice floe which is drifting further and further into the Arctic Ocean. Now everything depends on the skill of the polar aviators. The distance from Chokurdakh to SP-27 is nearly 1,300 km.

[Ukhov to pilot A.D. Koveshnikov] How will the expedition be lifted off?

[Koveshnikov] The situation to date has been rather tricky, but for polar men this is an everyday job. After preliminary reconnaissance, the AN-2 crews of our air unit will carry out the evacuation from SP-27.

[Ukhov] While the crews and planes are being prepared for the flight, the participants in the 38-day polar passage are under the close attention of doctors on SP-27.